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ening of view which has been evident recently, a distinct gain in classification methods. It is certain to throw light upon many problems of distribution and relationship hitherto only suspected. The use of *Asio* instead of *Bubo* for the the genus of the Great Horned Owls will cause temporary confusion, but ultimately make for stability, we trust. Seventeen forms of the Great Horned Owl are recognized, six of which are new species. That does not seem excessive from the whole of the Americas, but we trust that the naming of forms may rest permanently here. In treating the wrens of the genus *Troglodytes*, Mr. Oberholser has made a new genus in which to place that curious form, *Thryorchilus browni* from Panama. Of the 37 forms of *Troglodytes* recognized there are 14 independent species showing no subspecific affinities. The South American form *musculus* is split into 14 forms, while our North American form *aedon*, remains triple. In the whole genus but three new subspecies are elaborated, none of which affect our fauna. We congratulate Mr. Oberholser upon this work, and trust that the whole field of American ornithology may be gone over as carefully in the near future.

L. J.

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THE BIRDS OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO. By I. A. Field. Reprinted from The Bulletin Scientific Laboratories of Denison University, Vol. XII, December, 1903.

Mr. Field prefaces the annotated part of his catalogue with remarks upon the topography of the county and the general distribution of the birds found there. The annotations consist of statements concerning the times of appearance of the birds and the regions in which they may be found. Of the 203 species found in the county during the three years of his study, 27 are permanent residents, 79 summer residents, 9 winter residents, 80 transient visitants, and 8 accidental visitants. Of the accidental species the most interesting are the European Widgeon and Cinnamon Teal, both captured on Licking Reservoir. We welcome this additional faunal list as a contribution to the literature of distribution.

L. J.

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BOLL WEEVILS AND BIRDS. Address by Prof. H. P. Attwater, industrial agent Southern Pacific, at the Second Annual Convention of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, Dallas, Texas, November 6th, 1903.

In this paper Prof. Attwater shows clearly that one of the greatest enemies of the Cotton Boll Weevil is the host of birds. He pleads for the protection and encouragement of the birds that they may go about their beneficent work of destruction of insect pests unhindered. It is not too much to expect that if the birds are allowed to increase as they would normally they will keep in check insect depredations, for they will eat such insects as are most easily secured, other things being equal. L. J.

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POSTGLACIAL ORIGIN AND MIGRATION OF THE LIFE OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. By Charles C. Adams. Reprinted from